dog! the pig! and the fowl. Cattle may also been tamed from a stock which lived in forests. like the Indian bison and the buffalo dav. To present domesticate animals large size was a great achievement: cattle only supplied man with milk and flesh. their strength to cultivate with the plouah. we can understand how they came to be regarded wealth *par excellence*. and were as accepted symbols of private property. Sheep would be added by tribes which left the plains for the mountains: the horse, the camel. the ass would be met by the wanderers in their northward course, they emerged upon plains of Central Asia and spread towards Eavpt. The strange conditions of domesticated life stimulated variations in these captive animals : peculiarities that arose were fixed by breeding, so in course of time the departed widely their ancestors in colour, form, and if permitted to regain their freedom. still revert to their original type. Not less momentous the discovery that man could intervene between Nature and her making them t.o plants. arow in uniform crops of sporadically. instead as the iunale. and improving the quality and quantity of duce. So long a period has elapsed principal food plants were reclaimed from the

wilderness that the ancestors of many of them

Upon the companionship of man and his brute associates certain parasites have built up a very peculiar course of livelihood. The tape worm of man passes its embryonic stages as a trichina. In the tissues of the pig. whence it passes to man by the eating of pig's flesh. It is disconcerting to learn that a tapeworm of the dog's occurs as a trichina in human tissues. There are traditions of peoples who maintained packs of hounds as cemeteries for the disposal of their deads and we may conjecture that in the days of primaeval darkness the dog was drawn to man by this gruesome office.